

# homework-001-report

November 24, 2019

## 1 Athens University of Economics and Business

## 2 M.Sc. in Data Science (part time)

**Course:** Social Network Analysis (INF322)

**Instructor:** Katia Papakonstantinou, Dept. of Informatics

**Semester:** Fall 2019

**Homework 1:** SNAP High performance system for analysis and manipulation of large networks

**Submission of:** Spiros Politis (p3351814)

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### 2.1 Euler Paths and Circuits

The first part of this homework requires that you familiarize yourselves with graph creation and graph traversal with SNAP.

You have to develop two Python functions that examine whether a given graph has:

- an Euler Path, and
- an Euler Circuit.

An Euler path is a path that uses every edge of a graph exactly once. An Euler path starts and ends at different vertices. If a graph has an Euler path, then it must have exactly two vertices with odd degree, and it is these odd vertices that will form the beginning and end of the path.

An Euler circuit is a circuit that uses every edge of a graph exactly once. An Euler circuit starts and ends at the same vertex. If a graph has an Euler circuit, then all of its vertices must be of even degree.

Note that you also must verify that the graph is connected for both cases, which can be easily done using SNAP: <https://snap.stanford.edu/snappy/doc/reference/cncom.html>.

In addition to implementing the above functions you should complete the test- case that is provided with this homework (hw1-1.py). In particular, you should complete all four tests by filling in code that creates graphs that satisfy the tests' assertions:

- A graph that has an Euler path (but not an Euler circuit),

- A graph that does not have an Euler path,
- A graph that has an Euler circuit, and
- A graph that does not have an Euler circuit.

Note that submitting your homework with tests that succeed does not guarantee full points in this exercise. You should make sure that both functions are correctly implemented, and the graphs in your tests are created appropriately.

Remember that if you wish to create a graph of significant size, you can employ one of the available graph generators:

<https://snap.stanford.edu/snappy/doc/reference/generators.html>.

### 2.1.1 Answer

**Execution remarks** In order to run the test cases included in file *hw1-1.py*, one should execute it in the following fashion:

```
python hw1-1.py 1000
```

where the first parameter is the number of nodes in the graph.

**Code structure (package `SnaHomework1.Part1`)** The code is structured in the following classes:

- **GraphGenerator**: contains all functions so as to generate the graphs required for each part of the assignment.
- **GraphEvaluator**: contains all functions so as to evaluate the questions of the assignment (e.g. a graph has an Euler path).
- **Util**: contains helper functions.

Note that code is fully documented with inline comments.

### Output

```
....
-----
Ran 4 tests in 3.110s

OK
```

## 2.2 Apply node centrality measures and community detection algorithms on generated graphs

For the second part of this homework, you will have to write a Python script (*hw1-2.py*) that generates a graph of given size, reports some information on the graph, and compares the execution times of two community detection algorithms.

You will generate graphs using the Watts-Strogatz model. Start with a graph of 50 nodes and set the out-degree of each node to a value of your choice in [5, 20]. First, your script will print out the id of the node with the highest degree as well as its degree. Then, you will print out the ids of the nodes with the highest Hub and Authority scores as well as their scores. Finally, you will measure the time needed for the execution of the Girvan-Newman community detection algorithm based on betweenness centrality and the Clauset-Newman-Moore community detection method.

Your task is to execute this script multiple times by increasing the number of nodes parameter, to report the execution time for graphs of different sizes. You should repeat execution to the point that both algorithms require more than 10 minutes to execute or you receive a memory error.

Finally, for the largest among the graphs you will generate, find the top-30 nodes of highest PageRank and compute the following centrality measures for them: Betweenness, Closeness, Authority score and Hub score. Then compare the following groups of metrics, using one plot for each group:

- Betweenness, Closeness and PageRank.
- PageRank, Authority score and Hub score.

Each plot should illustrate the corresponding measures for the 30 nodes ranked by decreasing order of their PageRank.

The reference manuals regarding node centrality, community detection algorithms and graph generators are the following:

<https://snap.stanford.edu/snappy/doc/reference/centr.html> <https://snap.stanford.edu/snappy/doc/reference/com>  
<https://snap.stanford.edu/snappy/doc/reference/generators.html>

### 2.2.1 Answer

#### Part 1: Identifying execution parameters.

**Execution remarks** In order to run the test cases included in file *hw1-2.py*, for this part of the assignment, one should execute it in the following fashion:

```
python hw1-2.py TestAlgorithmsMethods.test_find_params
```

**Code structure (package SnaHomework1.Part2)** The code is structured in the following classes:

- **Algorithms:** implements SNAP function wrappers for the algorithms requested by the assignment, as well as a custom function to compute max node degree (*compute\_max\_degree*).
- **Util:** contains helper functions for converting SNAP data structures (*TIntFltH*) to arrays, for pretty-printing results and plotting.

Note that code is fully documented inline.

#### Output

```
----- ITERATION 1 -----
```

#### Execution parameters

---

	Parameter	Value
0	Number of nodes	50.000000000000000000000000
1	Node out degree	12.000000000000000000000000
2	Node rewiring probability	0.57038750344838518025

---

#### Node with highest degree

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	Node ID	Degree
0	10	29

---

#### IDs of nodes with the highest Hub and Authority scores, along with their scores

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	Node ID	Type	Score
0	10	Hub	0.19277612564523194383
1	10	Authority	0.19277612564523191607

---

#### Execution times of the Girvan-Newman community detection algorithm and the Clauset-Newman-Moore

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	Algorithm	Time
0	Girvan-Newman	00:00:00.437295
1	Clauset-Newman-Moore	00:00:00.000034
2	TOTAL	00:00:00.437329

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----- ITERATION 2 -----

#### Execution parameters

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	Parameter	Value
0	Number of nodes	100.000000000000000000000000
1	Node out degree	5.000000000000000000000000

2 Node rewiring probability 0.57108773398426027068

Node with highest degree

	Node ID	Degree
0	50	14

IDs of nodes with the highest Hub and Authority scores, along with their scores

	Node ID	Type	Score
0	50	Hub	0.14351741495686598515
1	50	Authority	0.14351741495698097650

Execution times of the Girvan-Newman community detection algorithm and the Clauset-Newman-Moore

	Algorithm	Time
0	Girvan-Newman	00:00:00.869452
1	Clauset-Newman-Moore	00:00:00.000036
2	TOTAL	00:00:00.869488

----- ITERATION 3 -----

Execution parameters

	Parameter	Value
0	Number of nodes	150.00000000000000000000
1	Node out degree	8.0000000000000000000000
2	Node rewiring probability	0.91580577075074565130

Node with highest degree

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	Node ID	Degree
0	20	25

---

IDs of nodes with the highest Hub and Authority scores, along with their scores

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	Node ID	Type	Score
0	20	Hub	0.12892303359188042600
1	20	Authority	0.12892303359188042600

---

Execution times of the Girvan-Newman community detection algorithm and the Clauset-Newman-Moore

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	Algorithm	Time
0	Girvan-Newman	00:00:07.644020
1	Clauset-Newman-Moore	00:00:00.000051
2	TOTAL	00:00:07.644071

---

----- ITERATION 4 -----

Execution parameters

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	Parameter	Value
0	Number of nodes	200.00000000000000000000
1	Node out degree	5.0000000000000000000000
2	Node rewiring probability	0.22783821234108858622

---

Node with highest degree

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	Node ID	Degree
0	150	15

---

IDs of nodes with the highest Hub and Authority scores, along with their scores

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Node ID	Type	Score
0	150 Hub	0.13035279101213675945
1	150 Authority	0.13034971923542587602
-----		

Execution times of the Girvan-Newman community detection algorithm and the Clauset-Newman-Moore

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	Algorithm	Time
0	Girvan-Newman	00:00:03.309928
1	Clauset-Newman-Moore	00:00:00.000057
2	TOTAL	00:00:03.309985
-----		

----- ITERATION 5 -----

Execution parameters

-----		
	Parameter	Value
0	Number of nodes	250.00000000000000000000
1	Node out degree	9.0000000000000000000000
2	Node rewiring probability	0.14947560359323863732
-----		

Node with highest degree

-----		
Node ID	Degree	
0	129	22
-----		

IDs of nodes with the highest Hub and Authority scores, along with their scores

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Node ID	Type	Score

0	215	Hub	0.08087459298888670378
1	215	Authority	0.08087425094244195256

---

Execution times of the Girvan-Newman community detection algorithm and the Clauset-Newman-Moore

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	Algorithm	Time
0	Girvan-Newman	00:00:47.858878
1	Clauset-Newman-Moore	00:00:00.000067
2	TOTAL	00:00:47.858945

---

----- ITERATION 6 -----

Execution parameters

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	Parameter	Value
0	Number of nodes	300.000000000000000000000000000000
1	Node out degree	16.00000000000000000000000000000000
2	Node rewiring probability	0.93475916956268922942

---

Node with highest degree

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	Node ID	Degree
0	96	47

---

IDs of nodes with the highest Hub and Authority scores, along with their scores

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	Node ID	Type	Score
0	96	Hub	0.08566396521351107851
1	96	Authority	0.08566396521351110627

---





2 TOTAL 00:03:28.779349

----- ITERATION 8 -----

Execution parameters

	Parameter	Value
0	Number of nodes	400.0000000000000000000000
1	Node out degree	13.0000000000000000000000
2	Node rewiring probability	0.58000393130526350927

Node with highest degree

	Node ID	Degree
0	367	36

IDs of nodes with the highest Hub and Authority scores, along with their scores

	Node ID	Type	Score
0	367	Hub	0.06929466303420397932
1	367	Authority	0.06929466303420361850

Execution times of the Girvan-Newman community detection algorithm and the Clauset-Newman-Moore

	Algorithm	Time
0	Girvan-Newman	00:05:18.025574
1	Clauset-Newman-Moore	00:00:00.000103
2	TOTAL	00:05:18.025677

----- ITERATION 9 -----

#### Execution parameters

	Parameter	Value
0	Number of nodes	450.000000000000000000000000000000
1	Node out degree	18.00000000000000000000000000000000
2	Node rewiring probability	0.98747530073354339297

#### Node with highest degree

	Node ID	Degree
0	262	54

#### IDs of nodes with the highest Hub and Authority scores, along with their scores

	Node ID	Type	Score
0	262	Hub	0.07272684835235007639
1	262	Authority	0.07272684835235011802

#### Execution times of the Girvan-Newman community detection algorithm and the Clauset-Newman-Moore

	Algorithm	Time
0	Girvan-Newman	00:12:13.687824
1	Clauset-Newman-Moore	00:00:00.000100
2	TOTAL	00:12:13.687924

#### Execution parameters

	Parameter	Value
0	Number of nodes	450.000000000000000000000000000000
1	Node out degree	18.00000000000000000000000000000000
2	Node rewiring probability	0.98747530073354339297

-----  
.  
-----  
Ran 1 test in 1497.778s

OK

## Part 2: Calculating measures.

**Execution remarks** In order to run the test cases included in file *hw1-2.py*, for this part of the assignment, one should execute it in the following fashion:

```
python hw1-2.py TestAlgorithmsMethods.test_measures
```

**Output** The entire Pandas dataframe containing the calculated graph measures is shown below:

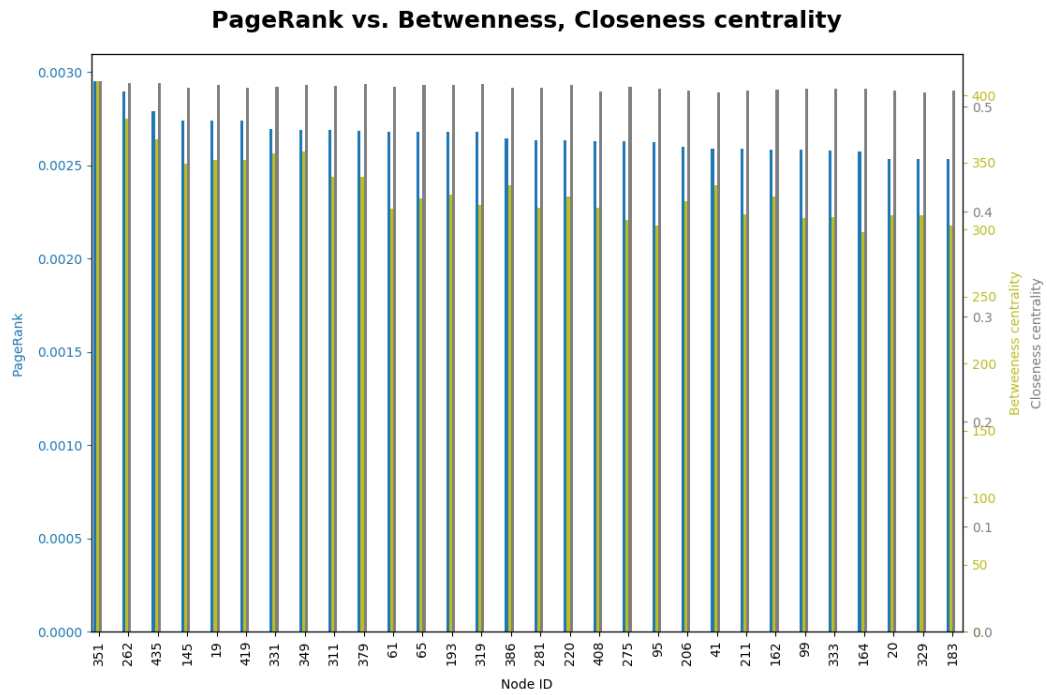
	page_rank	betweenness_centrality	closeness_centrality	hub_scores	authority_scores
351	0.002950	410.297696	0.523921	0.066332	0.066332
262	0.002895	382.316129	0.522701	0.065179	0.065179
435	0.002790	366.949651	0.522701	0.062221	0.062221
145	0.002743	348.697947	0.517878	0.059512	0.059512
19	0.002741	351.771223	0.520882	0.059851	0.059851
419	0.002740	351.655834	0.517878	0.060216	0.060216
331	0.002695	356.347719	0.519075	0.057193	0.057193
349	0.002691	358.309559	0.520278	0.058252	0.058252
311	0.002690	339.215306	0.519676	0.058070	0.058070
379	0.002686	339.045707	0.521487	0.058700	0.058700
61	0.002679	315.360265	0.519075	0.060034	0.060034
65	0.002679	323.368911	0.520882	0.060201	0.060201
193	0.002679	326.238346	0.520882	0.060189	0.060189
319	0.002678	318.311019	0.521487	0.060278	0.060278
386	0.002643	332.914666	0.517878	0.055690	0.055690
281	0.002634	316.442404	0.517878	0.057188	0.057188
220	0.002633	324.332431	0.520278	0.057319	0.057319
408	0.002631	316.074358	0.514318	0.057638	0.057638
275	0.002628	306.783723	0.518476	0.058501	0.058501
95	0.002627	302.937751	0.516686	0.058477	0.058477
206	0.002597	321.076435	0.515499	0.053241	0.053241
41	0.002587	332.565692	0.513730	0.054721	0.054721
211	0.002587	311.338527	0.514908	0.054874	0.054874
162	0.002587	324.488714	0.516092	0.055133	0.055133
99	0.002584	308.403783	0.517281	0.055564	0.055564
333	0.002581	309.404939	0.517281	0.055857	0.055857
164	0.002576	298.078829	0.517281	0.056785	0.056785
20	0.002537	310.606026	0.515499	0.053288	0.053288

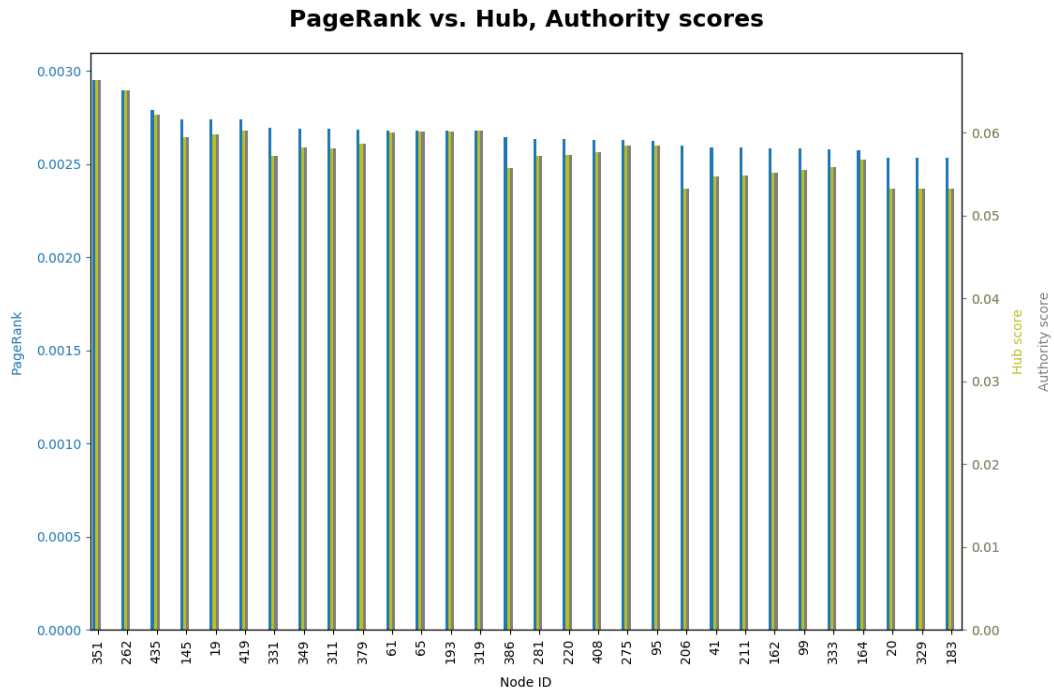
329	0.002536	310.313070	0.513730	0.053207	0.053207
183	0.002535	302.576136	0.515499	0.053252	0.053252

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-----  
Ran 1 test in 4.303s

OK





## Plots

### 2.3 General remarks

As per the assignment instructions, **Stanford's SNAP** graph library was used for every aspect of the graph creation traversal metrics evaluation procedures.

Furthermore, the following Python packages were used:

- **Numpy**: this package was used as a convenience, in particular for storing the node degree of a graph in function `SnaHomework1.Part1.Util.get_in_out_degree_table()`.
- **Pandas**: this package was used again as a convenience, particularly for representing all graph measures (PageRank, betweenness etc.) in a tabular format and performing sorting and slicing on the data.
- **Matplotlib**: this package was used for producing the plots required.